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The Hongkong Telegraph

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June 24, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 1 p.m. 86
Humidity 85 67

June 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 1 p.m. 83
Humidity 88 85

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.72

7976 日六十月五

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BIG AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

ENEMY RE-CROSSING THE PIAVE IN DISORDER.

Being pursued by the Italians.

London, June 23.

An official message from Rome states:—From Montello to the sea the enemy has been defeated and is being closely pursued while re-crossing the Piave in disorder.

Some Campaigning Difficulties.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, describes the difficulties of campaigning, and states that the whole countryside is one mass of vegetation, concealing machine guns, while a mass of canals, dykes and ditches with trailing vines overhead, impede a quick advance. It is difficult to see ten yards ahead in some places. Altogether 12,000 enemy prisoners have been taken since the opening of the offensive.

British Operations.

London, June 23.

A British-Italian official message, dated June 22, says:—The situation is unchanged on the British front. Our counter-batteries have been most successful obtaining many direct hits on hostile batteries and exploding numerous dumps. The Yorkshires, on the night of June 21, successfully raided positions south of Asiago, inflicting heavy casualties, and taking thirty-one prisoners. Between June 12 and June 21 we destroyed twenty-three aeroplanes. Two British machines have not returned.

Everything Quiet.

London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Orlando informed Parliament this evening that everything was quiet on the whole battlefield.

Allied Fighting Unity.

London, June 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, Signor Orlando, in a speech in the Senate, said:—The Italian Army has victoriously resisted the greatest onslaught of the war against Italy. Another battle may be joined, but meanwhile we are entitled to claim victory, for considering the enemy's superiority of numbers, ambitions and aims it was not a question of failure but defeat for him. It was wrong to say that the enemy's attack on Plateau Asiago and Grappa was merely a great demonstration of epic fighting. The three battles in which the Anglo-French forces had co-operated which brought the enemy to a standstill in a single day deserved the rank of the greatest battles in the world. The Italians, French and British fought in fraternal concord which a national army could not surpass. Indeed an ardent spirit and emulation intensified the concord of the three armies. Their stubbornness of resistance and fury of assault was so equal that none could be said to have excelled the others. The gratitude of the country was no less due to the defenders on the Piave where conditions were so different. The true line of defence was somewhat behind the river and this was heroically maintained without the enemy even succeeding in driving the Italians from the approaches of the river. Signor Orlando concluded by eloquently referring to the past seven months of national discipline and anxiety, and said it was permissible for the people to demonstrate their legitimate pride. The speech was frantically cheered.

ITALIAN NAVAL SUCCESSES.

London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Admiral Delbono, the Minister of Marine, referring in the Senate to the recent naval successes, said the Austrians within a month had lost two, and possibly three, battleships besides other smaller vessels. The severity of this blow was increased if they added the loss of a battleship when in the port of Trieste and also the damage and loss inflicted on lighter surface craft and submarines. A remarkable number of submarines had been dealt with.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

A Squabble over Territory.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that an indication that the strained relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are immediately due to the question of the future of the Dobruja is afforded by a Sofia newspaper article, which suggests that Berlin and Vienna should dissipate the Turkish idea that the Bulgarians are dependent on Turkish friendship and must purchase it. Confirmation of the above is forthcoming from a speech by Herr Von Kuhlmann in the Reichstag on June 21, in which he admitted that Turco-Bulgar public opinion was highly excited and that Germany was endeavouring to reconcile the differences.

THE FAILING SUBMARINES.

Inexperienced Crews Being Employed.

London, June 22.

Reliable information from neutral sources shows that more and more submarines are failing to return to Germany. Many of those which do get back are mostly damaged, necessitating extensive repairs, while the condition of the crews, mental and physical, is causing considerable anxiety. This is particularly confirmed by a lecture reported in the *Munchnener Neueste Nachrichten* by the well-known German U-boat Commander Rose, who spoke on the awful effects of depth charge explosions on inexperienced crews. This is the first admission that the Germans are employing inexperienced crews on submarines. Another submarine commander is quoted as having said that to send inexperienced men with U-boats in the face of present-day conditions is like taking a forced plant out of a hot-house and putting it in the north-east wind.

The Germans recently succeeded in salvaging a U-boat in the Heligoland Bight which the British had sunk. All the plates were found to have been forced from their rivets and in some instances the crew were found standing bolt upright, all dead, they having been suffocated by air pressure.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Speculations on the German Delay.

London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the past week has been most unexpectedly serene on the British front. At a moment when it seemed most incumbent on the Germans to do something, they have done practically nothing. With bare four months remaining in which to crush the Powers opposed to the Germans, which increase every week in strength, resources and vitality, it is small wonder that speculation is at a loss to account for his apparent quiescence. The Germans are waiting though they know that waiting is bad for them. The explanation may be found in the weather in Flanders, where it has been steadily pouring down for three nights. If the weather be not responsible for the German delay, one is forced to fall back on one of two assumptions; either he is awaiting the arrival of more troops from Russia, or possibly his armies may be suffering from some sort of epidemic. Whatever may have been the reason, the delay of the past two weeks has been of the utmost value to us. In a certain sector, not on the British front, the transformation wrought in fifteen days on its defensive capacity is almost past belief, and what has happened there may well be happening elsewhere.

"Nothing Special".

London, June 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is nothing special. We destroyed one aeroplane. Two of ours are missing.

Strong German Attack Repulsed.

London, June 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completely repulsed a local attack delivered after a heavy bombardment on the evening of June 22 west of Maris. We took a number of prisoners in successful raids in the neighbourhood of Morlancoeur and at Baucourt. There is active hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Aveluy Wood.

Enemy Post Captured.

London, June 22.

A French communiqué says:—Enemy raids in the region of Bellow, in Upper Alsace, were repulsed. An enemy post south-east of Saint Maurice was captured.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

Government Programme Postponed.

London, June 22.

The *Times* understands that the Government consider their proposals for Home Rule and Conscription as postponed and in nowise abandoned.

A Change Needed.

London, June 23.

Lord Salisbury, in a letter to the Press, says until there is some assurance of a change in Irish sentiment the Federal system cannot be applied to Ireland. Therefore there seems to be a complete bar to Imperial Federation, which is impossible without Ireland.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD PROBLEM RELIEVED.

Grain Sent from Germany.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Vienna that the arrival of one thousand wagons of grain from Germany has alleviated the situation.

Help from Hungary.

London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Buda Pest and many other Hungarian towns have declared their readiness to reduce their quotas of corn in order to alleviate the situation in Vienna and other Austrian towns. Buda Pest has already sent large supplies of meat, fruit and vegetables as well as 20,000 hares to Vienna.

AUSTRO-GERMAN MILITARY PLANS.

London, June 22.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at the Hague says that at discussions this week the Ministry of War at Vienna stated that the Germans proposed to send twelve Divisions to Italy in place of twelve Austrian Divisions to be sent to France.

THE SHIPPING REPORT.

Hongkong and Coasting Trade Limits.

London, June 23.

The Report of the Committee on shipping after the war, referring to the suggestion that the Indian coasting trade should be reserved to British ships, especially owing to the subsidised competition of Japanese lines, says it doubts whether the adoption of this measure would materially aid British shipowners to meet Japanese competition elsewhere. If ever the Imperial Government decided upon the reservation of coasting and inter-imperial trades on other than trade grounds, it would be essential to provide certain exceptions, including countries opening coasting trade to British shipping and also the important entrepôts and centres such as Hongkong, Singapore and Penang should be excluded from the coasting trade limits.

The Committee declares that any measure preventing the free employment of foreign seamen on British ships is undesirable, and it is important that restrictions should not be placed in the United Kingdom or the Dominions on the employment of Asiatic or coloured seamen, whether British subjects or not.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR BRITISH ADMIRAL.

London, June 24.

The *Gazette* announces that President Poincaré has conferred the Legion d'Honneur (Grand Officer) on Admiral Beatty.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

EXPLOSION AT CHINESE ARSENAL.

Buildings at Haoyang Completely Destroyed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 24.

Two magazines at the Haoyang Arsenal exploded on the morning of the 22nd instant, completely wrecking the buildings. The loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

The explosion was heard at Wuchang and at Hankow.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

CHINESE CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

The Premier on Britain's High Ideals.

London, June 22.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Peking, writing on the 17th instant, says the Premier, Tuan Chi-jai, interviewed, said Chinese soldiers near the frontier and at Harbin were available for co-operation with the Japanese. He hoped the Canton rebellion would be suppressed in two months; then more troops could be sent to the frontier. He recalled the German brutalities in the Boxer Rebellion and the seizure of Tientsin, and said that but for Germany China would be whole to-day. He was absolutely confident that the patience and tenacity of the Allies would be rewarded by victory. Every nation admired the high idealism which drove Britain into the war and prayed that Heaven would bless Great Britain's arms. He concluded by announcing the intention to open up China after the war by mineral and railway development.

ROYAL VISIT TO JAPAN.

Welcome to Prince Arthur of Connaught.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, writing on the 18th instant, says that Count Terauchi, in welcoming Prince Arthur of Connaught, said the Court, the Government and the people of Japan welcomed his Mission with genuine gladness and enthusiasm. The exchange of courtesies would tend materially to strengthen the political ties of the two countries.

Baron Goto, the Foreign Minister, said the Alliance was essentially based on principles of peace and justice. The Royal visit at such a momentous period would long be remembered.

Baron Kato, the Opposition leader, said the Mission would make the Alliance firmer than ever.

GERMAN PEACE MANIFESTO.

London, June 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, *L'Humanité* publishes a suppressed manifesto by German Independent Socialists vigorously protesting against the prolongation of the war. The Manifesto says the peace imposed in the East by the German sword had provoked intense rancour and there is a danger that the German forces will soon enter a fresh struggle for the domination of the world. The policy of reaction at home is growing similarly to the foreign policy of violence. This is proved by the refusal of the solemnly promised right of equal suffrage in Prussia. Moreover, the already unbearable conditions of life are aggravated by the fact that the peace gained by violence in the East had not given the Germans the bread so often promised. The Manifesto concludes by inviting fellow-workers to join in the struggle of the Independent Socialists for peace, liberty and bread.

GERMAN TERRORISM.

Proposed Punishment of Rumania.

London, June 22.

Not content with the penal peace terms imposed upon Rumania, Germany is apparently pressing for the punishment of the leaders who favoured war against the Central Powers. Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr Von Kuhlmann said that the policy of the Central Powers towards Rumania would depend upon how the present Rumanian Cabinet carried out this "act of national atonement." In this connection it is significant that the great friend of the Allies, M. Take Joneanu, and a number of his supporters, have left for Switzerland, while the Italian and Serbian Ministers and the French Charge-d'Affaires have left, reportedly on furlough.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Worst in Human Memory.

London, June 22.

A telegram to the Hague from the British correspondent of the *Rotterdamse Courant* says that the terrible fire in Constantinople from May 31 to June 2 was the most terrible in human memory. It covered a district of two-and-a-half miles across to Stamboul. Ten districts of the city were ravaged. Five thousand houses, twenty baths, a dozen bistros and ten mosques were destroyed. Two hundred thousand people are homeless, and their condition is desperate, as spotted typhus is already raging. The fire was due to a cigarette thrown away.

MEXICAN GOLD AND SILVER.

Exportation Absolutely Prohibited.

London, June 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a message from Mexico City states that the Mexican Government has decided to prohibit absolutely the export of gold and silver, owing to similar restrictions on these metals in other countries.

AMERICA AROUSED.

Desire to Arm Ten Million Men.

New York, April 11.—A profound impression—shock would more properly describe it—has been caused in this country by Mr. Lloyd George's frank exposure of the peril of the situation in France and his statement that great numbers of Americans are needed to hold the front. This is evidenced in the Press comments, which recognise the extreme need for haste, and by the earnest discussion in the lobbies of the Senate and House at Washington.

Representative Sheltonberger, of Nebraska, member of the Military Affairs Committee, who heretofore has been a foe of conscription in America, expressed the view that the draft age limit will have to be raised to 40 at least, and that ten million men should be placed under arms.

Mr. Kahn, of California, also of the Military Committee, said:—"It becomes apparent that we must have vastly greater forces to stave off defeat, and that the offensive which will bring Germany to disaster will only come when great American armies have been added to the present strength."

It is now certain all the Government's war measures, some of which come up for debate to-day and to which opposition has been shown, will be carried through Congress with a rush, and that every nerve will be strained by the authorities to hurry men over to France by every ship that can be made available.

A YEAR'S SUMMARY.

America's Effort in A Nutshell.

A short account of what America has accomplished in one year since her entry into the war is furnished from New York under date of April 6:—

Sunday, April 7, is the first anniversary of America's entry into the conflict. Her huge war machine is running full blast in all parts. The following are some figures showing what has been accomplished this year:—

The total estimated expense of the United States Government in the year, exclusive of loans to the Allies, amounts to 12,667,278,079 dollars.

The United States Army has increased from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 men.

The total appropriations for the War Department amount to 7,464,771,756 dollars.

The navy's strength to-day is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 men, against 4,792 officers and 77,948 men a year ago. The total number of persons in the navy establishments, now exceeds 425,000.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling twenty-eight days after the declaration of war.

Four Sons Killed.

Officer and his four sons were killed in action while in command of his battalion. He was the eldest son of Mr. W. G. Anderson, of Kansas, Ostr. Anderson, and McLeod, chartered accountants whose four sons have been killed in the war.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 7.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre, 7.15 p.m.

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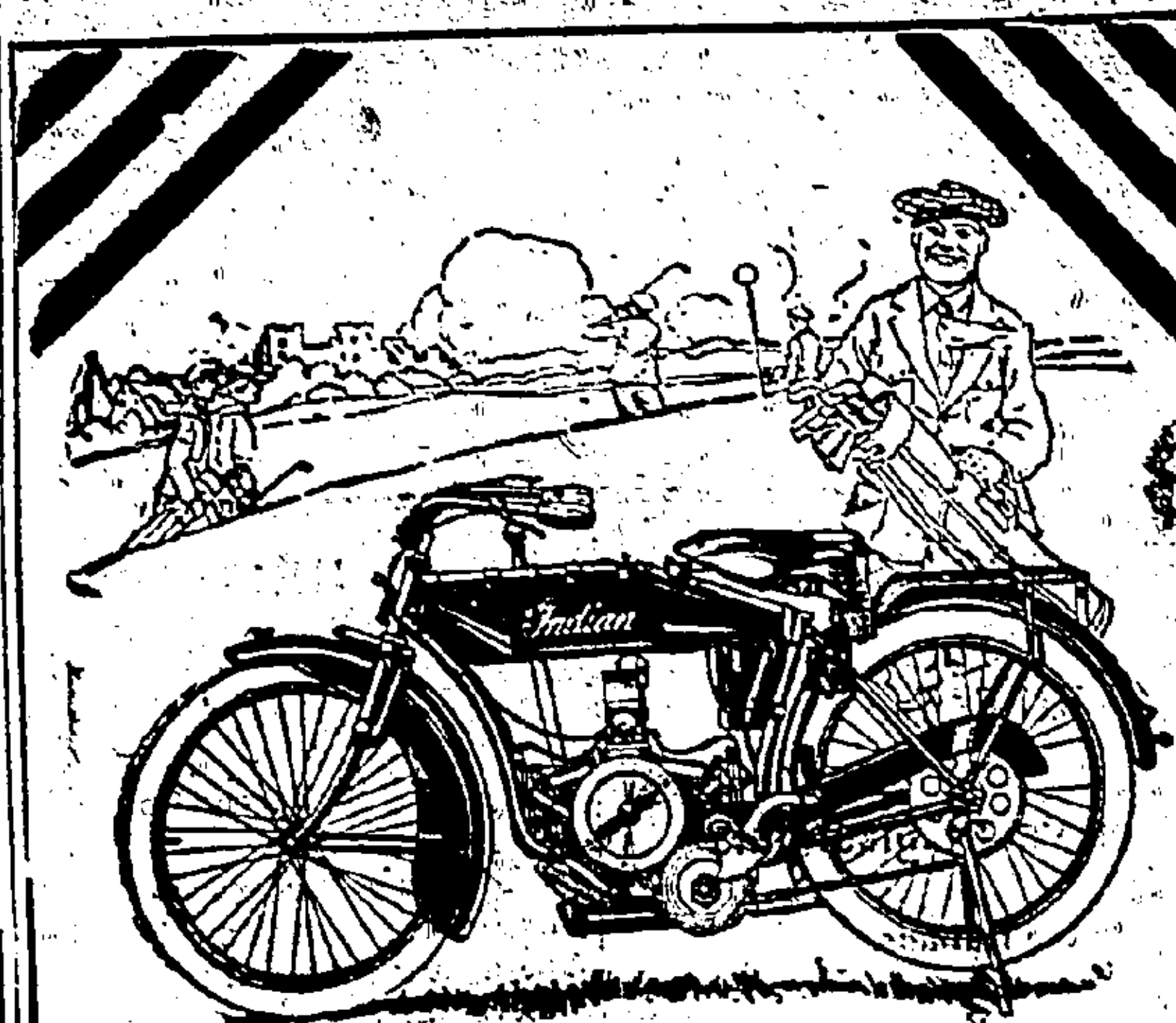
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GENERAL NEWS.

Calcutta Brokers.

The Exchange Brokers in Calcutta arranged to pool all business from May 1st, and have formed themselves into an Association called the Calcutta Exchange Brokers' Association, to be in force for the duration of the war, or for such period as agreed upon. The idea is for the senior brokers to divide the work amongst themselves, and release the younger men, who will join up. To put the position shortly, all brokers over the military age limit have combined as one firm and one office, so that there is now no overlapping in calls, etc.

Kitchener's Ballet in Prayer.

History of Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts was related at a united intercession service held in Queen's Hall, at which Major-General Sir G. J. Scott-Moncrieff was one of the speakers. Mr. Albert A. Head told how, in the early days of the war, when the capture of Paris seemed a certainty, and the advance of the German border was a triumphant progress, a telegram came in place where Lord Roberts and Kitchener sat, announcing that the Germans were in retreat from Paris. Lord Roberts exclaimed: "Only God Almighty could have done this!" to which Lord Kitchener added "Somebody must have been praying!"

Patriotic Miners.

The South Wales Miners' Federation Council recently declined to receive a deputation from the "unofficial conference" of miners which opposed the "comb-out," on the ground of the unauthorized character of the conference. The Council resolved to call a special conference at Cardiff to decide whether the Federation should exercise any form of supervision over the workmen called for military service under the "comb-out." A report respecting a scheme, under which miners would volunteer for war work in shipyards and other industries, was accepted, and it was decided to invite workmen to enrol at once. Mr. William Straker, secretary of the Northumbrian Miners' Association, in the monthly circular to the lodges refers to recent national ballot of miners on the "comb out," and says that he had always held the opinion that as soon as conscription was adopted there should have been no exemptions because of either occupation or age. The test should have been fitness for military service. All were citizens of the country, and none had any moral right to shelter behind either an occupational or an age certificate while others were laying down their lives in defence of the country.

The Chemical Trade.

A scheme has been formulated for the establishment of a joint industrial council for the chemical trade on the lines of the recommendations of the Whitley Report. The Ministry of Reconstruction, which is taking an active interest in the project, has invited the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers to appoint representatives to serve on an "interim" industrial council. The association as such does not deal with ordinary labour and wages questions, but is interested in broad questions of principle and in such matters as the resettlement of labour after the war. The invitation to take part in the new scheme was considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association yesterday, and it was decided to call the attention of the Department to certain objections to the scheme as submitted to them. It is understood that for the purposes of the scheme the "heavy" chemical industry (which produces alkalis, &c., and is the most extensive branch of the trade in this country) will be linked with the "light" chemical industry (which produces the finer chemicals), so that there shall be one council for the whole trade. At present each of these sections has its own association or federation of employers, and it is proposed that the two bodies should unite in setting up the employers' side of the council.

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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

The Lost Chalice.
Efforts are being made to recover for Buckland Church, Dover, the Chalice I. chalice which disappeared from the old church many years ago and has been traced through being offered for sale in London for the Red Cross.

Ex-Candidate Killed.
While leading his men in action, Major J. H. Whitworth, a former Liberal candidate for Shrewsbury, has been killed. He was a son-in-law of Mr. A. J. King, who was at one time M.P. for the Kantsford division. By profession Major Whitworth was a Chancery barrister. Last year he was gassed. He gained the M.C. for gallantry at Neuport. His home was at Bowdon.

The Honorable Plural.
Justice Oldfield at Madras revised the order of the District Munsiff dismissing a suit filed by a zemindar on the ground that in the plaint the zemindar used the honorific plural "we." Asked to amend his plaint the zemindar refused to do so, and said it was the immemorial custom in his family to write or speak about himself in the honorific plural. His lordship held that no insult was intended by the use of the word "we" and directed the restoration of the case to the Munsiff's file.

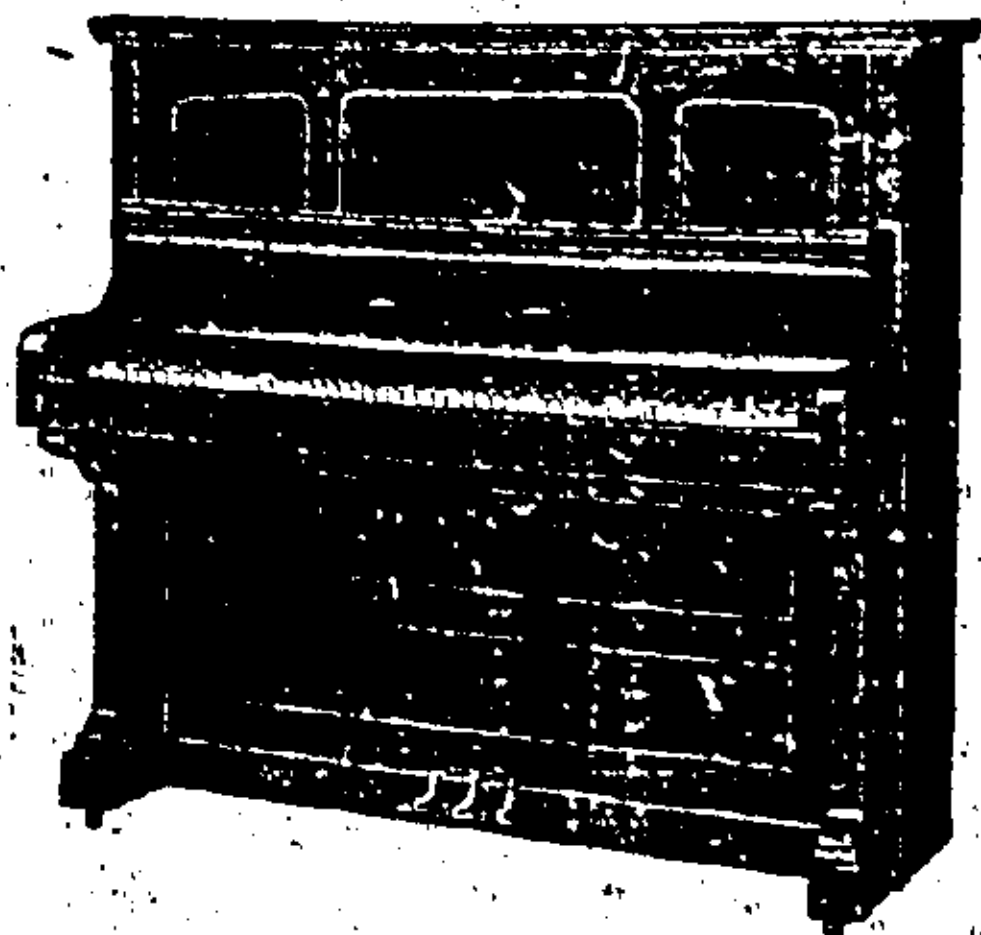
Paper From Bamboo.
Writing on the proposal to produce paper from bamboo, the *Ceylon Observer* says:—Undoubtedly there is ample scope for the production of paper in Ceylon from bamboo. But the two first steps to take are: (1) to take a census of the existing bamboos already growing and of how many would be (a) suitable and (b) readily sold by their owners, for purposes of paper-making; and (2) to bring before Government the one or more enterprising capitalists, what size concession of land they require and what prospect they have of securing the necessary "plant" for the work—before it can be of any effect to approach Government in the matter.

A "Narrow Escape."
The *Englishman* writes:—It appears that the new two anna piece had a very narrow escape from being launched upon the world under insuspicious circumstances. It was originally proposed to issue it on All Fools' Day! Fortunately, however it happened to be a bank holiday and hence the new issue, as already mentioned, was inaugurated on a Tuesday. A unique feature of the new nickel piece is that, with the exception of the Ceylon 5 cent, it is believed to be the only square coin in the British Empire. It is interesting to know that the weight is the same as that of the eight anna piece. No less than 2,400,000 two-anna bits have been turned out by the Calcutta Mint, of which about two millions have been issued to the public. We owe the design to Lieutenant Colonel McCormick, R.E., Mint Master of Calcutta. The same coin is also being minted at Bombay.

Shanghai Boy's M. C.
Many friends in Shanghai will heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine on the distinction won by their son, Lieut. D. Valentine. A telegram has been received stating that Lieut. Valentine had been awarded the Military Cross. Lieut. Valentine is well known in Shanghai, having been born there 26 years ago. He was a medical student of the fourth year in a London hospital when the war broke out, and immediately received a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. At the end of two years' service he, together with other fourth year students, was ordered to qualify, which he did last July, and was at once attached to the L. A. M. C., and at the beginning of this year was attached to a regiment in France. On March 28 he was in the big push, taking the place of a doctor who had been captured. In a letter written at that time he speaks of working eleven consecutive days and nights without a break, and evidently he has experienced some more hard fighting.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Duke's Naval Maxims.
If the British Navy had been properly used, said the Duke of Buccleuch at a Navy League meeting, he believed the war would have been won by now. He always looked upon it as a mistake to have a civilian at the head of the Navy administration, especially in war-time. It was not by those with the fleet at sea that we had been led to minimize submarine peril, but by Whitehall.

A Million for Paper and Printing.
Compared with those of a year ago, the estimates for Civil Service and Revenue Departments, 1918-19, show an increase of £7,146,489, the total being £95,744,300. The war, says the Secretary to the Treasury in his memorandum, continues to effect the civil estimates. The continued rise in prices increases the cost of fuel, light, building materials, victualling, stationery, and stores of all kinds. The estimate for stationery and printing now exceeds a net total of a million.

Sir D. Haig Thanks the S.A.
Thanking the Salvation Army for the service it has rendered to the British Armies in France; Sir D. Haig says in a message to General Booth:—"The Salvation Army workers have shown themselves to be of the right sort, and I value their presence here as being one of the best influences on the moral and spiritual welfare of the troops at the bases. The inestimable value of these influences is realized when the moral of the troops is afterwards put to the test at the front."

JUGOSLAVIA.

Serbia's Claims in a Peace Settlement.

J. Saxon Mills writes, in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

The great world-war originated in the secular conflict between the Slav and the Austro-Hungarian Government, and the settlement of that controversy must be a primary condition of any lasting European peace. We are apt to say that Alsace-Lorraine was the true "mar-peace" which made war inevitable. But it was in Serbia, and not in Alsace-Lorraine, that the war began, and Serbia, and all that Serbia represents, has a first claim to consideration in the settlement. The war has awakened many hopes and aspirations in subject peoples, but none more pure and well justified, and supported by more disinterested patriots, than those of the Southern Slavs. Every claim of justice and sentiment and interest should incline the Allies to look with sympathy on the Yugoslav ideal. Dr. Vojanek, perhaps the ablest of the writers and workers in this cause, presents in this admirable book (*A Dying Empire*, Bogumil Vojanek, George Allen and Unwin, 4s. 6d. net) a case for Yugoslav emancipation from the Austrian yoke which it is impossible to gainsay. If self-determination be not merely an empty phrase, that principle applies literally and precisely to the claims of the Slovenes, Croats and Serbians who compose the Yugoslav nation.

The perpetual subjection of this race to a government representing a dominant minority of the Austro-Hungarian peoples was never probable or practicable. Can anybody imagine that it has become more so after the experiences of the present war? Is it possible that the Yugoslavs, after the torture and proscription they have endured at the hands of their present rulers, should be thrown back after the war on any terms whatever under that political anachronism known as the Dual Monarchy? At any rate, Dr. Vojanek and his friends will bear of no such compromise as a 'federalized Austro-Hungarian empire.'

And what is this Austria Hungary which some persons propose to perpetuate after the war? Dr. Vojanek reminds us that it is no longer *an* *idea*, that it is now little better than an apapage of Prussia. The Yugoslavs had no desire to remain subject to an independent Austro-Hungarian empire. They have still less to belong to an empire which is only a "main prologue" for the purpose of realizing Prussian ambitions of world dominion. Yugoslavs offer splendid material for the building of a strong and free nation-state just where, such an institution is needed for the counteraction of the Germanic "Drang nach Osten." "Germany knows what Austria means to her," writes Dr. Vojanek. "The master of Austria is his fauces was the daughter of a master also of the road to the

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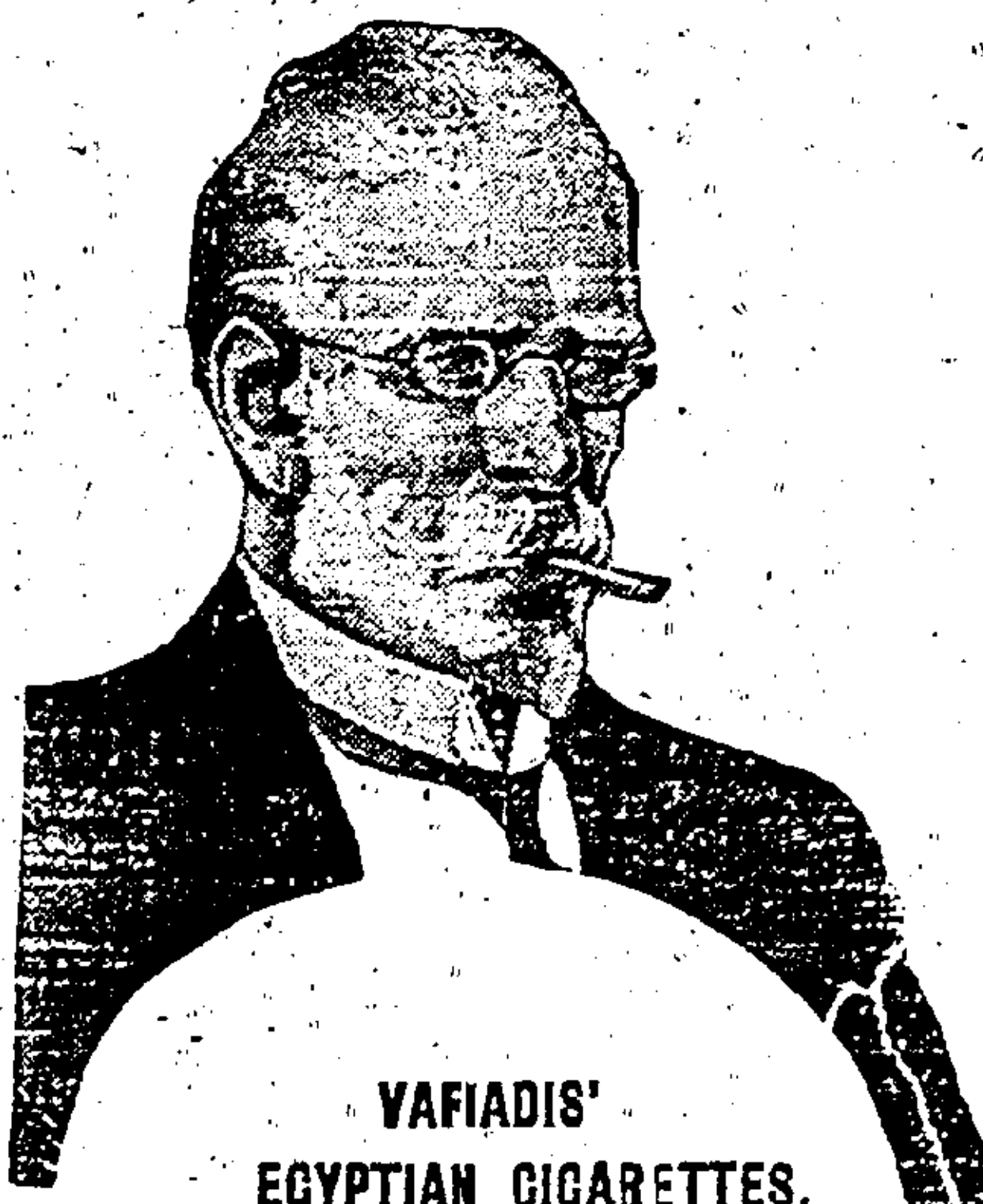
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1918.

THE IRISH IMPASSE.

Once again the Government appears to have reached a cul de sac so far as the interminable Irish problem is concerned, for it is now announced that the intention of enforcing Conscription and of applying Home Rule has at any rate been postponed. This is a development which must be regretted by all who had hoped that the Irish question, like many another, would be solved during the war through a recognition of the point that the time is one when party differences should be composed and a united front presented to the enemy. It was an unfortunate circumstance that the promise of a Home Rule Bill should have followed close on the heels of the decision to extend Conscription to Ireland, since it gave the impression that it was a case of striking a bargain with the Irish—in other words, a paralyzing of their loyalty. That aspect of the question was not a helpful one and it has undoubtedly had its effect on party feeling. But we are quite prepared to believe the definite statement by Mr. O'Donnell that there has not been anything in the nature of bargaining on the point.

Looking at the impasse of front in a dispassionate manner we cannot but feel that the Government has come rather badly out of the situation. It had clearly made up its mind to call upon Ireland to fall in line with the remainder of the British Isles so far as military service was concerned, and we were assured at the time that that resolve was reached not out of any desire to "get level" with the Irish, but because it was the only fair course: to adopt and because the military situation called for the taking of such a step. Endless internal contest in Ireland was predicted by the Sinn Féinists if the policy were enforced, but the Government stood firm none the less. Now the Government appears to have heeded the threats, for Lord On-ara says it would be better to get fifty thousand volunteers from Ireland than a larger number at the cost of a possible civil war. We are told that the change of policy has been influenced by the discovery, for the first time in May, of the sinister and formidable Sinn Féin conspiracy. But surely the Government has known all along of the existence of this seditious movement. What about the Casement plot and the Dublin riots? Are these forgotten? As to the Home Rule issue, Federalism is now urged. But we had an idea that that was precisely the plan suggested by the Irish Convention, upon the deliberations of which the Government was supposed to be basing the new Home Rule Bill. And as to the suggestion that the problem should be referred to the judgment of the Dominions, it has long since been evident that the Sinn Féinists are prepared to submit the issue to no-one but themselves.

It is a most unhappy impasse that has been created, and we cannot think otherwise than that the Catholic clergy's attitude has had much to do with the precipitating of the new crisis. If it is true that these religious leaders have ordered their flocks "under penalty of eternal damnation" to resist Conscription to the uttermost, then a heavy responsibility rests upon them. Their viewpoint is all the more inexplicable when we bear in mind that it is for great Christian principles that the Allies are fighting. And any body of men which advocates resistance to Government enactments at a time like the present must be adjudged guilty of treason. The bright spot in the whole business is that the Nationalists have recently shown an inclination to assist in the new voluntary recruiting scheme and that they have expressed their relief at the deportation of the stormy Sinn Féin leaders. That is something gained. But for the rest, the latest developments are most depressing, and we can only hope that the Government will not find its prestige weakened by what has now transpired.

A Salutory Fine.

It was a decidedly salutory penalty that Commander O. W. Beckwith, R. N., imposed on a Japanese skipper at the Marine Court on Saturday for a breach of the Hongkong Port Regulations, and one which we hope will have the effect of condensing to a whole-hearted observance of of such Regulations in future. It is common knowledge that ever since war was declared certain precautionary operations have been daily carried out, and every skipper using the Port knows that it is an offence to allow his ship to interfere with these operations. But the men engaged on this very important work have frequently suffered serious hardship through the carelessness of shipmasters, and the cases that have been heard before the Harbour Master reveal that skipper have only themselves to blame for their infringements, as an intelligent observation would at once inform them that the operations were in progress. It is all the more to be regretted, seeing that the work done is solely for the benefit of skippers, and it would be natural to expect masters to give every aid to what is done on their behalf. British masters, and the majority of others, do conform, but it is only fit and proper that those who bring themselves within the Marine Court for this offence should be strictly dealt with. Saturday's fine of \$250, or one month's hard labour, was the highest yet imposed, and the example made of the skipper concerned should go a long way towards securing a complete cessation of what are annoying and totally unjustifiable offences. Germany and Rumania.

Germany, with her well-known propensity for bullying, seems determined to humiliate Rumania as far as she possibly can or, at least, as far as she possibly dare, for in one of the latest telegrams to hand it will be seen that she is pressing for the punishment of the leaders who favoured war against the Central Powers—the States, as all the world knows, wholly and solely responsible for the whole bar barous business! But in the opinion of Germany, it is one thing to declare war and quite another thing to declare war against Germany! This, of course, is, but another example of Germany's megalomania, absurd egotism and arrogance. Such a proposal as Germany is now making is unheard of in the annals of warfare. However, knowing Germany's inclination towards trickery and low cunning, it is not improbable that it is merely brought forward for the purpose of leading up to something quite different. It is sincerely to be hoped that Rumania, no matter what the consequences may be, will, in this matter, stand upon her national dignity and repudiate the proposal with the scorn which it richly merits.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

Just as Germany is attempting to bully Rumania, so Turkey, it would appear from the latest news of the Balkans to hand, is carrying out a similar policy towards her smaller neighbour and co-ally, Bulgaria. The cessation of the Dobruja to Bulgaria seems to have raised the ire and more probably the envy of Turkey, who appears to look upon this part of the Balkans, which was transferred to Rumania by the Berlin Conference of 1878, as her special perquisite. At any rate the Turks have let it be known that the Bulgarians are "dependent upon Turkish friendship"—(which can only mean that Turkey is in a position to bully Bulgaria whenever she thinks fit)—and that if she desires the Dobruja she can only have it by purchasing it from Turkey. The matter, it appears, has caused public opinion to be "highly excited" and Germany is now endeavouring to reconcile the differences that have arisen. It is a sordid story, this squabbling over the spoil before they are really entitled to it, for we may depend upon it that both in regard to the possession of the Dobruja, the smallest of the States, consisting the Allies and any other possessions these will form part of the discussion at the Peace Conference when that event ultimately takes place to decide for and against the whole terrible catastrophe.

DAY BY DAY.

"IS IT RIGHT?" IS THE ONLY QUESTION. "THEN DO IT!" IS THE ONLY ANSWER.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the sixth anniversary of the death of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, the painter.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified six cases of spotted fever (two fatal) and three of plague (two fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Disappearing Coffer.

A shopkeeper of 13, Sai Yuen Lane sent out his shop-coolie on June 23 to collect debts amounting to \$746. The debts were collected, but the man has not been seen since.

Chinese Woman Drowned.

A Chinese woman has been drowned at Kowloon, in the new territory. She was attempting to cross a creek with the intention of cutting the grass on the opposite side.

Fell from Window.

A thirteen-year-old Chinese girl fell from window of a house at No. 3 Blacksmith Lane, and she was removed the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries to the head.

Motor Cycle Mishap.

It is reported by the Police that a Chinese boy was knocked down by a motor cycle on the Kowloon City Road on Saturday. He was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital, Kowloon, where it was discovered that his injuries were not serious.

Stole to Buy Medicine.

When charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing two iron bars, valued at \$10 from a yard at Hungshom, a Chinese gave as his excuse that he was sick and required money to buy medicine. His Worship passed sentence of 21 days' hard labour.

An Optium Case.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of twenty-three tins of raw opium. The man was arrested by Sergeant Fallon as he was about to board the s.s. Ho Nam for Canton. A fine of \$250 or one month's hard labour was passed.

Obituary.

The Scottish correspondent of the N. O. Daily News records the following deaths:—At Burnhill Cottage, Strath, Isle of Skye, Neil McDonald, late of Greenock and Hongkong; 80.—At Elm Cottage, Melrose, William Drummond, marine engineer, Indo China Steam Navigation Co., Hongkong.

A Morphine Case.

A Chinese, who was obviously a slave to the drug habit, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistrate's court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of four hypodermic syringes and a quantity of morphine at 1, Tam Lane, West Point. Sergeant Cooke gave evidence, and added that fifteen doses of morphine were found. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed, and the discovered property confiscated.

A Stolen Bullock.

A bullock belonging to a man at Shatin strayed from the herd, and was later found by a man, not over honest, who proceeded to drive the animal to Yuenai, where he tried to sell it. The butcher was a little suspicious, and the owner of the animal, coming up a little later, the thief was arrested. He was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, and, after a somewhat lengthy hearing, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

Clothes Pawned Instead of Washed.

Instead of washing a quantity of clothing which had been sent to him a washerman of Queen's Road East, Wanchai, pawned it, and kept putting off the owner with pious excuses. On Saturday the man could not find the pawned clothes, and the police were informed. Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, the man stated that his wife had the money to redeem the clothing. His Worship took a lenient view of the case and fined the accused \$25 or 14 days' hard labour.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

Third Meeting Provides Good Sport.

Though there was not a very large gathering at the third Gymkhana Meeting of the season at Happy Valley on Saturday, those who did attend had a most enjoyable afternoon. There was some very close racing, while the pari-mutuel paid some quite respectable dividends. The surprise of the afternoon was the win of Mr. Morrison on Malcolm in the "A" Class Handicap. Those who backed him for a win got over \$100 a ticket, while for a place over \$28 was paid out. Another good dividend was paid in the Ladies' Navigation Race—\$85.70 for Mr. Gibb's win. The chief event was the Gymkhana Stakes, won this time by Mr. Knoll on Catford after a clever bit of driving. Patrons were glad to see Mr. Seth in the saddle once again, and he nicely won the "B" Class Handicap. During the afternoon, the band of the 25th Middlesex Battalion under Mr. Laurie O'Connell rendered a most enjoyable programme of music. The officials were as follows:—Patrons: H. E. St. Francis Henry May, K. O. M. G. and H. E. Major-General F. Ventres. Committee:—The stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio), the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs H. P. White, D. M. R. S. D. Forsyth, Major Cassel, Messrs J. Gibb and C. H. Blason. Judges: Mr. D. M. Ross, 1st Starter: Mr. H. J. Geddes, 2nd Starter: Mr. Paul M. M. S. Hodgson. Time Keeper: Mr. Saecon. The results were:—Five Furlongs Handicap—For all China Ponies in the Colony on May 1st that have run in Hongkong and not won a race at Official meetings or Gymkhanas since January 1st, 1918.

Mr. Roderick Barron's Rock Horse, 155 lbs (Mr. Barron) 1
Mr. Lux's Murne, 152 lbs (Mr. Kremer) 2

Sir Paul's Conquest Dabla, 154 lbs (Mr. Knoll) 3
Also ran:—Mr. Reid's Doubtful, 156, Mr. Reid; Sir Ellis Kadourie's Essex Chief, 152, Mr. Sutton; Mr. Thomas' Glorious Pearl, 152, Mr. Sedgwick; Mr. G. and G's Second Violin, 152, Mr. Morrison.

This was an excellent race, being won by a neck, with a length separating second and third. At the rock Essex Chief was leading with Glorious Pearl second, but in the straight Rock Horse and Murne dashed well ahead.

Time: 1 min. 23 1/5 secs.
Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 23 1st. \$438.88
81 2nd. 124.89
63rd. 62.40

Pari-mutuel:—Winner \$33.80; Places, \$8.30 and \$6.
Gymkhana Stakes. For all China Ponies. Distance—One mile.

Mr. Staves' Catford 146 lbs (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 145 lbs (Mr. Barton) 2
Mr. Soares' Siamese Cat, 152 lbs (Mr. Sutton) 3

Also ran:—Hon. Mr. David Landale's Star of Don, 154, Mr. Seth; Mr. Goshard's Scoffox, 149, Mr. Sedgwick.

Black Cat, Catford and Scoffox showed the way to start, but on coming into the straight Knoll nicely handled his mount winning a well-riden race by three lengths; a length between second and third. Time:—2 min. 13 1/5 secs.

Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 6 1st. \$612.50
82 2nd. 175.00
107 3rd. 87.50

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$11.30; Places, \$7.10, and \$15.60.
Class Handicap. "A" Class:—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, 159 lbs (Mr. Morrison) 1
Mr. T. F. Hough's Haagia, 152 lbs (Mr. Barton) 2
Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 145 lbs (Mr. Kremer) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Drysdale's The Spec, 153, Mr. Sedgwick; Mr. J. A. Ridgway's Ridgway, 152, Mr. Sutton.

On the fall of the flag, Anticipation went to the front, followed by The Spec. At the village bend, Haagia led, but Malcolm, who seemed to be quite out of the race, then gradually came into play.

At the start, Glorious Pearl led, but on reaching the village bend Anticipation was in front, with the Pearl second and Black Cat third. There was a good finish, Mr. Knoll taking matters in hand and winning by three lengths. Anticipation and Black Cat being separated by a length. Time:—2 min. 51 3/5 secs.

Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 223 1st. \$892.50
31 2nd. 255.60
156 3rd. 127.80

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$32.40; Places, \$13.80 and \$13.60.

Fell from Gangway.

The Police report that a Chinese has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the ribs, caused by falling from a gangway in a light-er's hold at the naval ordnance pier.

The appeal of the Red Cross Society that the conditions under which the Romanoff are living should be ameliorated on account of their bad health is scarcely an unexpected sequel to a number of persistent rumours. Ever since their removal to Tobolsk, last July, various more or less authenticated stories have been told of the sorrowful plight to which the Tsar and his family. The town, by reason of its defective drainage and the stagnant marshes that surround it, has the highest death-rate of any place in Siberia. It is made up of dirty narrow streets and wooden buildings, mostly in an advanced stage of decay, with barely a healthy tree to relieve the drab monotony. The climate is always sunless, and during the winter months is intensely cold and damp. When to such natural conditions is added the severity of what is virtually prison life, the combined effect on the nervous, weakly constituted Romanoff could not for long escape official compassion.

Cardinal Mercier's protest against the Germans' requisition of church bells for war use recalls that early in the history of the bell it was brought into close association with martial practices. In the beginning bells were tolled to summon soldiers to arms as well as Christians to church. Townsmen were jealous of their bells, too, and the chief bell in the cathedral often belonged to the town, not to the cathedral chapter. And he who commanded the bell invariably commanded the town, for by ringing a peal he could rally and concentrate his supporters at a moment's notice. It was frequently the custom of a conqueror to acknowledge the political importance of bells by melting them down; on the other hand, the cannon of the vanquished were melted to supply the successful garrison with bells to be used in the suppression of future revolts.

The widow of Count Leo Tolstoy, to whom a yearly grant has just been confirmed by the Petrograd Council, was the second of the three daughters of Dr. Debra, of Moscow. Her marriage in 1862 was preceded by much paternal opposition, for her father, like Luban of Biblical fame, did not wish his younger daughter to marry while the elder sister was still unmarried. The great writer was then thirty-four years of age. All through their long married life the Countess Sophia acted, if not as her husband's inspiration, at any rate as a very staunch helpmate to him. She bore with infinite, sorrowful patience the strange moods in which he denounced her and their children and the comfort with which he surrounded him as to many stumbling-blocks between his soul and its salvation. One likes to think of her now living untroubled on the Yasnaya Polyana estate and brooding over the happier memories of a less genius.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

the photograph was occasionally by the lengths, a head separating Haggis and Anticipation. Time:—1 min. 39 1/5 secs.
Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 201 1st. \$689.90
202 2nd. 191.20
96 3rd. 95.60

Pari-mutuel:—Winner \$110.40; Places, \$28.10 and \$18.50.

Saddling Race.—The competitors started with bareback ponies, carrying their saddles. On reaching a flag they had to dismount, saddle the ponies and then make for the winning post.

Result:—
Mr. T. W. Doyle 1
Mr. K. B. Reid 2
Mr. J. A. Ridgway 3

Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 181 1st. \$686.70
183 2nd. 195.20
17 3rd. 98.10

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$29.40; Places, \$12.80, \$8.90 and \$11.90.
Class Handicap. "B" Class:—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Lux's Murne, 153 lbs (Mr. S. H.) 1
Mr. H. B. L. Dwyer's Cherochman 148 lbs (Mr. Kremer) 2
Mr. Blank's Green Cloth, 150 lbs (Mr. Barton) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Reid's Doubtful, 156, Mr. Reid; Sir Ellis Kadourie's Essex Chief, 150, Mr. Sutton; Mr. Staves' Comfort 150, Mr. Knoll; Mr. Cottager's Ploughed Field, 148, Mr. Doyle.

This was a capital race, well won by Mr. Seth. Murne came got to the front, with Cherochman and Green Cloth having more than a passing interest in the race. The Chief once looked like being placed, but he fell back again. Won by three lengths, a length and a half between second and third. Time: 1 min. 40 2/5 secs.

Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 149 1st. \$714.00
97 2nd. 294.00
39 3rd. 102.00

Pari-mutuel:—Winner \$9.30; Places, \$6.10, \$10.20 and \$7.40.

Ladies' Navigation:—Three quarters of a mile. This was a judgment of distance competition. The time allowed being 2 min 12 sec, the one nearest the post to win. Result:—

Mr. J. Gibb, nominated by Miss V. E. Grimbale ... 1
Mr. F. Sutton, nominated by Miss B. O. Sutton ... 2
Mr. F. W. Doyle, nominated by Mrs. Crawford ... 3

Also ran:—Mr. H. Seth, nominated by Mrs. F. Douglas Bain; Mr. L. J. Fisher, nominated by Miss Stewart; Mr. K. B. Reid, nominated by Miss Lusk Smith; Mr. R. P. Thurfild, nominated by Miss Ritchie; Mr. Roderick Burton, nominated by Miss Jean Gordon; Mr. W. J. Morrison, nominated by Miss D. Grimbale; Mr. J. A. Ridgway, nominated by Miss E. Woodcock.

Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 9 1st. \$753.50
21 2nd. 215.80
232 3rd. 107.90

Pari-mutuel:—Winner \$66.70; Places, \$14.70, \$13.00 and \$13.50.

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap:—
Sir Paul's Conquest Dabla, 148 lbs (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 144 lbs (Mr. Kremer) 2
Mr. Soares' Black Cat 150 lbs (Mr. Sutton) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Thomas' Glorious Pearl, 148, Mr. Doyle; Mr. G. and G's Second Violin, 146, Mr. Barton.

At the start, Glorious Pearl led, but on reaching the village bend Anticipation was in front, with the Pearl second and Black Cat third. There was a good finish, Mr. Knoll taking matters in hand and winning by three lengths. Anticipation and Black Cat being separated by a length. Time:—2 min. 51 3/5 secs.

Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 223 1st. \$892.50
31 2nd. 255.60
156 3rd. 127.80

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$32.40; Places, \$13.80 and \$13.60.

Fell from Gangway.

The Police report that a Chinese has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the ribs, caused by falling from a gangway in a light-er's hold at the naval ordnance pier.

The appeal of the Red Cross Society that the conditions under which the Romanoff are living should be ameliorated on account of their bad health is scarcely an unexpected sequel to a number of persistent rumours. Ever since their removal to Tobolsk, last July, various more or less authenticated stories have been told of the sorrowful plight to which the Tsar and his family. The town, by reason of its defective drainage and the stagnant marshes that surround it, has the highest death-rate of any place in Siberia. It is made up of dirty narrow streets and wooden buildings, mostly in an advanced stage of decay, with barely a healthy tree to relieve the drab monotony. The climate is always sunless, and during the winter months is intensely cold and damp. When to such natural conditions is added the severity of what is virtually prison life, the combined effect on the nervous, weakly constituted Romanoff could not for long escape official compassion.

Cardinal Mercier's protest against the Germans' requisition of church bells for war use recalls that early in the history of the bell it was brought into close association with martial practices. In the beginning bells were tolled to summon soldiers to arms as well as Christians to church. Townsmen were jealous of their bells, too, and the chief bell in the cathedral often belonged to the town, not to the cathedral chapter. And he who commanded the bell invariably commanded the town, for by ringing a peal he could rally and concentrate his supporters at a moment's notice. It was frequently the custom of a conqueror to acknowledge the political importance of bells by melting them down; on the other hand, the cannon of the vanquished were melted to supply the successful garrison with bells to be used in the suppression of future revolts.

The widow of Count Leo Tolstoy, to whom a yearly grant has just been confirmed by the Petrograd Council, was the second of the three daughters of Dr. Debra, of Moscow. Her marriage in 1862 was preceded by much paternal opposition, for her father, like Luban of Biblical fame, did not wish his younger daughter to marry while the elder sister was still unmarried. The great writer was then thirty-four years of age. All through their long married life the Countess Sophia acted, if not as her husband's inspiration, at any rate as a very staunch helpmate to him. She bore with infinite, sorrowful patience the strange moods in which he denounced her and their children and the comfort with which he surrounded him as to many stumbling-blocks between his soul and its salvation. One likes to think of her now living untroubled on the Yasnaya Polyana estate and brooding over the happier memories of a less genius.

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Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

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Telephone No. 141.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500	{ MON., 24th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Aki Maru T. 12,500 * Tango Maru T. 13,500	{ SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m. { SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

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* Omutsing Manila & Yokohama.

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B. MORI, Manager.

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TENYO MARU	22,000	24th June.
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KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
KIYO MARU	15,500	6th September.
KIYO MARU	11,000	8th November.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	25th June at noon.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	26th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	27th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong June 24, 1918.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijilwong	Kobe	29th June	2nd July	Macassar
Tijmanok	Amoy	4th July	8th July	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 28th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 2nd July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 28th June at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 29th June at noon.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sun., 30th June at d'light.
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri., 5th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "WALSANG" and "VITIM," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hailong when indicated on the schedule.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Waltham and Quebec.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

New N.Y.K. Steamer.

The N.Y.K. has named the newly-built steamer of 9,000 tons, purchased from the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. for £900 per ton deadweight, the Nagato Maru. She will be placed on the North American service towards the end of June.

Interned Mercantile

Marine Officers.

In the House of Commons in answer to Mr. Peto, Mr. Hope stated that the difference of opinion with the German Government as to the status of all officers of the Mercantile Marine interned in this country and in Germany had not yet been settled. He understood that 166 officers of the Mercantile Marine over forty five years of age were interned in Ruhlben.

N.Y.K. Europ. an Extra

Steamers.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has cancelled the agreement with shippers to send one extra steamer to Europe every month, not committing itself to any agreement as to the dispatch of extra steamers. The company, however, has now decided to send the Tatsunomaru as an extra steamer. The freight on beans and cereals by the extra steamer for this month has been fixed at 900 shillings. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the shippers concerned are now in negotiation as to the freight by the extra steamer for July. The shippers have asked the steamship company to fix the rate at 700 shillings, but it is not likely that the request will be granted.

Seamen's Protest Against

Official.

A meeting of Cardiff seamen was held recently to protest against the action of the Board of Trade in allowing the son of a German to be in a responsible position in a Cardiff shipping office, and it was decided, in view of the risk seamen are incurring, that they should demand the immediate removal of the official, and pledge themselves to refuse to sign on for another vessel in the Mercantile Marine office at Cardiff until the official was removed. Mr. James Henson said British seamen intended to boycott German seamen after the war, and they were not now going to tolerate anyone of German descent holding any position in the British Board of Trade offices where British seamen were signing on.

Concrete Ships in the Philippines.

The Manila Cablenews says:

—The plan of the Director of Commerce and Communications, Mr. James J. Rafferty, for the construction of concrete ships in the Philippines is worthy of serious consideration. We would go further than Mr. Rafferty, who sees in the industry an opportunity for rehabilitating the inter-island fleet, and would suggest that if the construction of such vessels proves feasible here, steps might be taken to build larger ocean-going vessels to engage in the trans-Pacific trade and thus materially relieve the shortage of tonnage which has been such a handicap to Philippine commercial development since the beginning of the war. It would seem that the principal difficulty to be encountered will be that of a lack of sufficient steel for reinforcement purposes. However, the class of steel required can readily be imported from the United States and possibly from China. The proportion of steel needed as compared with the concrete is very small and a single ship load would probably suffice for many ships. It is also said by experts that no satisfactory sand has as yet been discovered here for large monolithic concrete construction. Still it is hardly likely that the sand possibilities in the Islands have as yet been exhausted and we believe that a thorough survey by the Bureau of Science would disclose the proper material for mixing with the cement which is already being manufactured here. A concrete shipbuilding plant requires but a very small outlay of capital. The plant for the construction of the Faith cost only \$15,000. No complicated machinery is needed and unskilled labour does most of the work. Here is a splendid opportunity for local capital. It is interesting to note in this connection that Manila was the birthplace of the concrete ship. Some four or five years ago a local resident by the name of Nick Fougner built a concrete barge on the Pasig which proved successful. Fougner went to his homeland, Norway, where he secured financial backing and built the first successful concrete seagoing vessel. After plans devised in Manila, The Faith followed in the United States and thus the modern concrete ship building industry was born.

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Next departure from HONGKONG:

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Vendel	10,000	30th June, 1918.
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Groen	14,000	28th July.
Oranje	8,000	9th Aug.

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and SYUBAI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

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Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKI-SAL"

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. KAWATE, Manager,

No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Tongmoychun, Kwangwo Hotel,

from Shanghai.

Tewchinchoon, Wanlyechan,

from Amoy.

Mr. Hwangyachong, c/o Mr.

Hokarin, Godown, Tazmodi

Seret, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachong, c/o Mr.

Hokarin, Mode Godown Nuan-

ai Street, from Shanghai.

Kelthinglong, from Shanghai.

Heacock, c/o Hongkong Hotel,

from Kobe.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on June 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL

System	1917	1918
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts

in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

System	1917	1918
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts

in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

System	1917	1918
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts

in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

System	1917	1918
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts

in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

System	1917	1918
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City and Hill	100.00	100.00

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, June 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, toasting the Dominion Ministers at the Parliamentary Supper, said they were the leaders of probably the most democratic communities in the world. "We value the shrewdness, sagacity and courage which they bring to bear on the problems of the Empire." These periodical conferences with the statesmen of the Dominions were very helpful and stimulating to British Ministers. The conferences were a source of the greatest inspiration and support to those who had borne the stress and strain of war for years. Mentioning Sir E. L. Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes and Mr. Massey, the Premier said their names were as well known and esteemed in the United Kingdom as in their own lands. He regretted that the Premier of South Africa could not be present—(hear, hear)—either at this Council or previously. His absence was a proof of his devotion to duty. Mr. Lloyd George specially welcomed the great representatives of India. The Maharajah of Patiala had worthily followed the great inherited tradition of attachment to the Crown and Empire, and his gallant people would fight side by side with Britishers who would welcome them as worthy comrades. He also welcomed Sir C. P. Sinha, who was the first Indian King's Counsel.

"All the Dominion guests represent a good deal to us. They represent the consciousness of the Empire and real help in a moment of real need." He said the Dominions' representatives came more readily and eagerly into the fight because the old country had got into trouble through championing the sacred cause of freedom and right. One of the greatest stories for future ages would be how the children, when the motherland was beset with cruel foes, rushed from the ends of the earth to shield her with their sturdy strength. (Cheers.) The overseas kinsmen must have noticed the special warmth of the greetings and the reception they had got since the war, for the old country was grateful to and proud of them. (Cheers.) "The guests have come to take part in the great Council of the Empire which is the most wonderful federation of human beings the world has ever seen."

The Premier said he had the privilege of presiding at the first Imperial War Cabinet where around the table sat representatives of over four hundred million human beings of most of the great races of the world and most of the great faiths, who had come together to evolve the best methods of establishing right and justice on earth. It was a fine start for the Imperial Conference. The British Empire had sadly, bitterly, angrily disappointed its foes and had surprised its friends. While not deprecating the fleets of France, Italy, Japan and America, Mr. Lloyd George said the history of the sea had not provided anything to compare with the resource, skill and daring of the British Navy and the British mariner, and the way they fought and conquered the naval sharks infesting the high seas. It was an old story, but what the Empire had done on land was something new. There had never been anything like it. Britain had an army about the size of the Bulgarian, and the Dominions hardly any. Nevertheless the United Kingdom had raised nearly six millions of men for sea and land and Dominions, despite the smallness of their populations, the nearest of which was thousands of miles distant, raised one million. Germany expected to meet raw levies, brave but easily scattered by her highly trained disciplined legionaries. Instead the Germans encountered men who had defeated their proudest warriors in a hundred fights. Their achievement in the past three months was a great one. (Cheers.) India likewise had disappointed our enemies; who counted upon India absorbing the Empire's strength whereas she had added thereto. India had raised voluntarily nearly a million men. "They are about to raise another. (Loud cheers.) They have been and are guarding the bridges of the East and will so continue to the end. All this to-night is a striking lesson of the reality of the power of the Empire. What would have happened to the world if the might of the Empire had not been thrown into the conflict? Russia collapsing, American troops not in last year, Germany commanding the seas? International right would have been trampled underfoot. Military despotism would have triumphed throughout the world. The Kaiser proclaimed to the world that God gave Hindenburg and Ludendorff to him and Germany; but who gave the British Empire to his enemies? The Kaiser could easily discover if he would only ask some learned divine to tell him who planted wrath against injustice and abhorrence of inhumanity and love of freedom in the heart of man. It was those divine passions which ranged the British Empire from north to south, far east to far west in one brotherhood of arms against the deeds and designs of Prussian despotism. Everybody had underestimated the reality and strength of the bonds which unite the British Empire. Germany thought them paper ties which shrivel and scorch into black dust at the first flash of the fires of war. They were mistaken. In life the most real and enduring ties were the invisible ones. It was true we had ties of language, race, blood and common origin, but the most potent of all were the ties of common aim, sympathies and ideals. They had stood the strain and drawn us closer together. It ought to be the purpose of all statesmanship to strengthen those bonds to defend and protect them against severance. All which was best in the world was safer to-day for the existence of the British Empire. He recalled saying at the Imperial Conference in 1907: "The federation of a free commonwealths worth making sacrifices for. One never knows when its strength may be essential to the great cause of human freedom, and that's priceless." We now knew. (Cheers.) "Let the knowledge of the peril averted by the unity of the Empire be our plea for further strengthening it. That's why the Imperial Conference of 1907 has become the Imperial Cabinet of to-day. (Cheers.) That is why India has been called to our Councils, that is why action has been added to the Council and the Council converted into action, and that is why we specially welcome our guests to-night as forerunners of a succession of counsellors coming from all the Empire when for generations to come will direct the destiny and wield the authority and power of the greatest union of free nations that the world has ever seen." (Loud cheers.)

Sir Robert Borden said that the extreme peril had passed, thanks to the splendid work of the Navy, but what had the Dominions done for the supreme importance of sea power? He declared the whole of the Empire's spirit was as unflinching as ever. They were all optimists regarding the war because it was undertaken in a cause which could not be permanently defeated though it might be temporarily defeated. Against the serious mistakes which were made was the most wonderful and mighty military effort ever undertaken and accomplished by any non-military nation.

Mr. W. M. Hughes declared that the four years of war had united the British Empire on vital issues as never before. They were all weary and war-weary, nevertheless they were not only resolved to conquer, but firmly assured of ultimate victory and determined to have no peace which did not rest upon an enduring foundation of justice and liberty. The Dominions, excluding India, had placed in the field over a million men whose deeds spoke for themselves. To-day the mother country and the Dominions approached each other's viewpoints better than ever before. "The Dominions had hitherto played a small part in the international policies which involved the Empire in war, but this day was past. Those of their men fighting for the Empire would in the future demand a voice in the councils of the Empire."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Massey, following Mr. Hughes, referred to the work of the Imperial Conference. They were daily engaged in arranging a form of representation for the people of the Dominions, representations which would continue to improve and develop for many centuries hence. He added that it was the special duty of public men to encourage British sentiments and also affirmed that the staying power of Britain was equal if not superior to Germany's.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

Italy's Reserves Hardly Touched.

Rome, June 22.

Signor Orlando, talking to Deputies on Friday morning, said the line could have been established on Thursday but the position of the Austrians was so dangerous that they were obliged to continue their attacks in the hope of freeing themselves of the proximity of the Piave, whose flooding prevented supplies. Signor Orlando added that the Italians had hardly touched their reserves.

Premier Orlando told Parliament that in the evening the situation was generally unchanged and there was no infantry fighting.

Austrian Reports.

London, June 21.

A wireless Austrian official message says: The enemy on the 20th. vainly made an effort of undiminished violence to re-capture the positions we won westward of the Piave. The struggle for Montello increased in violence, we destroying wave after wave of the enemy's storm troops in hand-to-hand fighting on a twelve kilometre front. The Italians are throwing in reserve after reserve. We prisoners 3,200 on the 19th. on Montello alone.

A later wireless Austrian official message says: We repulsed Italian attacks on Montello and westward of Sandona. The prisoners now number forty thousand, including a few Czech-Slovak legionaries, who were immediately subjected to the treatment prescribed by martial law.

Enemy's Offensive Stopped.

London, June 22.

An Italian official message states: The enemy's offensive has not been renewed since Thursday evening. We sanguinarily repulsed a strong local attack in the direction of Lozon. The enemy concentrated a violent fire on Montello and the Grappa region. We crushed subsequent infantry advances. We again enlarged the bridgehead of Cavazzuola, imprisoning 150. We penetrated a post on the Asiago Plateau and captured the garrison. We brought down ten enemy aeroplanes.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, June 22.

In view of Lord Carson's speech Mr. Dillon says the Nationalists will shortly return to Westminster. Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Maurice Dockrell, and Mr. Henry McLaughlin will explain why Mr. Gwynne was appointed to the Irish Recruiting Council. Lord French in a message to the Council says the readiness and goodwill with which they responded to the invitation confirms his unflinching belief in his countrymen's sympathy with the cause for which the Allies are fighting. The task they have undertaken will bring joy to many an old comrade in the field where Irish regiments are looking to the boys at home to maintain the great tradition of a fighting race.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, June 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We prisoners a few and inflicted casualties in raids and patrols in the Villers-Bretonneux and Strazeele sectors. In a raid on the night of the 20th. northward of the Scarpe Scottish troops penetrated the German trenches, inflicting heavy casualties. The enemy's garrison was captured with a number of prisoners and we destroyed a number of dugouts and took several machine-guns. Low clouds and rain greatly hampered flying on the 20th. One enemy machine was brought down and one British machine is missing.

A wireless German official message says the enemy kept up violent reconnoitering thrusts on the whole of Prince Rupprecht's front and were everywhere repulsed. Hospital buildings in the Vesle Valley have twice recently been the objective of enemy aircraft.

An American official message of the 21st. says: North-westward of Chateau Thierry we advanced the line and improved our positions there.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Army says that the Americans by a series of small but brilliant assaults in the past two days have straightened a few small salients in Belleau wood and north-west of Chateau Thierry. They drove back the Germans over a kilometre in one place.

ANOTHER BYE-ELECTION.

London, June 22.

The appointment of Sir Eustace Fienness as Governor of the Seychelles will cause a vacancy for Banbury.

At last election Sir Eustace Fienness was returned in the Liberal interests for Banbury by a majority of 21 votes.

(Continued on page 8.)

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN, KAISHA.

S.S. "TENYO-MARU."

from SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st June, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 25th June, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where it will be examined on 27th June, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 6th July, 1918.

T. DAIGO.

Manager.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TEESTA."

having arrived, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 27th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 25th June, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival of steamer otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its Shanghai office advising that the S.S. CHINA sailed from that port last evening and is due here on Friday morning, June 14th.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cable Used All A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering, First and Second Editions. Western Union and Wain.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen, under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH OVER KEEL IN FEET	DEPTH OVER TIDE IN FEET	DEPTH OVER LOW WATER IN FEET
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
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No. 79 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 80 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 81 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 82 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 83 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 84 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 85 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 86 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 87 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 88 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 89 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 90 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 91 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 92 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 93 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	10
No. 94 Dock, Haiphong	100	20	10	10	

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE CONTROL OF RUBBER.

London, June 20.
In the House of Commons replying to Major General Ivor Phillips, Sir A. Stanley stated that no decision had been taken to appoint a Rubber Controller, but the situation regarding rubber was being carefully watched in case some measure of control should become necessary.

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

The Hague, June 18.
The departure of the Dutch convoy for the Dutch Indies is postponed owing to the manifests of the ships' cargoes being not quite in order. An extraordinary ministerial council was held to-day, probably thereon.

TURKISH SEIZURES.

Washington, June 22.
The American Minister at Teheran reports that the Turks have sacked the American hospital at Tabriz and seized the British and American consulates.

A GERMAN DENIAL.

Amsterdam, June 22.
Berlin officially denies the British Admiralty statement cable on the 18th inst. that the mines found in the route allotted to Dutch hospital ships were of German origin.

BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

London, June 22.
The Clapham bye-election resulted: Greer (Coalitionist) 4,512; H. Beamish (Independent) 3,331.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 23.
The silver market is steady.
Messrs. Montague's report states that the price shows no change. The tone of the market continues good. Shanghai has eased temporarily, a farthing but soon recovered to 4/7 1/2 per tael.

A CONCRETE SHIP.

First to be Launched
in Shanghai.

A new departure in the ship-building world of China was made in Shanghai when the first concrete vessel to be constructed in China took to the water at the Yangtszepoo Dock, says the *China Times*. The boat, sixty-five feet in length, had been under construction for some time past, but a second vessel could be completed in three weeks, according to the estimate of Mr. H. Wakalam, Engineer in charge of the Reinforced Concrete Division of Arnhold Bros. and Co., Ltd., under whose direction the boat that was launched, was built. It is anticipated that the vessel just launched will give a fillip to shipbuilding enterprise in Shanghai and will be the forerunner of larger type vessels constructed of the same material. Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon, preparations were completed for the launching of the vessel at the New Engineering Works at Yangtszepoo. An interesting feature in connection with the launching was that the boat was in an overturned position resting on a wooden plate form with keel upwards, it being easier to construct the boat in this position.

A novel feature of the launching was that no special aircraft compartments were built inside in order to make her turn over herself; it was considered that this expense was unnecessary. The crew, cargo and engine room benches were carefully battened down to keep out the water and a number of workmen by means of stout ropes essayed to turn the boat into its right position, and in the ordinary course of things this could have been achieved in a few minutes, but some of the ropes snapped several times on account of the severe strain on them and involved a delay. Eventually the boat was gotten into its right position, to the accompaniment of a triumphant yell by the coolies gang. A few minutes' assiduous work by the coolies gradually stripped the boat of the centering which covered the deck revealing to the view of the interested spectators a trim little vessel ready for work directly it is equipped with engines and other fittings.

The boat launched possesses distinct advantages over wooden or steel vessels in more than one sense. For one thing, the cost of construction of the hull is about one-third that of steel and the vessel is actually cheaper and lighter by comparison with wooden ships, and will not require

MOTOR CINEMA FLEET.

Bringing Glimpses of the War
to the Villages.

Into the remotest villages of Great Britain vivid glimpses of the war are to be brought by a fleet of "one-motor cars," which the Ministry of Information recently dispatched from London. Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Information, inspected the fleet on the Victoria Embankment just before its departure. It is not intended that these cars, each of which is practically a cinematograph theatre on wheels, shall in any way compete with the ordinary cinematograph or other places of amusement. They will operate in villages and in the outlying districts of the industrial centres where cinemas do not exist.

The screen is set up a distance of from 190 ft. to 120 ft. from the motor, and, even at dusk, so powerful is the installation that 15,000 to 20,000 people can see the pictures with ease. Ten cars have been put on the road, and one has already been on an experimental tour in Wales, where it met with great success. Scores of thousands of miners saw the performance.

The selection of films is excellent. One, for instance, shows how England has beaten Germany at her own game of Zeppelin building. Another shows heavy British bomb-dropping squadrons in flight formation. There are films showing tanks in action, and the lightest touch is supplied by many highly amusing war cartoons.

The one-motor is the invention of Captain Barber, of the Ministry of Information. The "crews" consist entirely of soldiers who have seen service in France and are unfit for more strenuous work.

constant painting and repairing, which are very important factors in its favour. The new vessel will be used for the purpose of transporting steel to and from ships at Shanghai and for towing purposes.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Degrees Conferred for First Time.

At the commencement exercises on June 20, the Canton Christian College for the first time in its history granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Dean Kenneth Duncan conferred this degree upon Messrs. Chen Ting-Hoi, Lo Kai-ping, and Lei Yue-kim, "by the authority vested in me by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and by the Trustees of the Canton Christian College." In the academic procession were over fifty professors and teachers of the various schools of the Canton Christian College, followed by the three candidates for the Bachelor's degree and the twenty-four Freshmen who were to receive Junior Certificates. The solemn gowns, with their gay-coloured hoods, and the long scholar's gown of China, intermingled, evidenced the aim of the College to give to Chinese students the best from their own and the best from other countries. Just as the head of the procession reached the door of the Swasey Hall auditorium, the College band burst forth with a march.

The programme was as follows: Mr. W. K. Chang, Vice-President for Chinese Affairs, presiding:

1. Hymn.
2. Prayer, Rev. J. W. Orsington, Ph. D.
3. Music, College Band.
4. Introductory Address, Mr. W. K. Chang.
5. Student English Oration "How Can a Nation Survive?" Mr. Lo Ka Ping.
6. Student Chinese Oration "Real Education" Mr. Chan Ting Hoi.

7. Presentation of Prizes.
8. Music, Girl Students.
9. Address, Hon. Wu Ting Fang, LL. D.
10. Conferring of Degrees: Presentation of Junior Certificates, Dean Kenneth Duncan.
11. Alma Mater Song.

Mr. W. K. Chang, Vice-President for Chinese Affairs, in his introductory remarks spoke of the work of the past year, a most successful one in many respects. The granting of its first degree, he said, was a most memorable occasion for the College, and indicated the growth of the collegiate department. Our expectation is that the work of College grade will from now on assume chief importance in the institution, and that the lower work will gradually be subordinated. "This day is the earnest of the time when the Canton Christian University will be granting the higher degrees of Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine, Engineering, and other sciences."

The student orators, members of the graduating class, dealt very practically with their subjects, emphasizing the duty of the educated to take a share, even at a personal sacrifice, in the development and building up of their country, especially in the education of her people.

Honour certificates in token of the highest standing in scholarship, character and general work, were presented to the following students:

College.—Chan Shau I, Ohong Ping Kwong, Kwok Lam Sheng, Lei Ting On, Wong King Woon. Middle School.—Miss Chan Yen So, Ohong Yau Kwong, Si To Foon, Hoh Yam Tong, Tsui Chaak Lam, Tseng Chiu Sam, Chan Wing Tai, Mei Chan Kwan, Siu Sik Kai, Ng Po Long, Li Leung Tsoi, Tang Chi Man, Hoh Hung Kam, Ohong Wing Pan, Kwan In Kwong.

Elementary School.—Tsoi Wai Tsung, Si To Chin, Chan Ping Hung, Wong Kam Yeh, Kwong Sham Oot, Chiu Wing Wai.

Prizes were given as follows: College.—Honour Prize, Chan Shau I; Coles Science Prize, Kwok Lam Sheng; Coles Mathematics Prize, Ohong King Woon; Athletic Prize, Chi Kai Fung; Chambers Chinese Essay Prize, Chan Shau I.

Middle School.—Most of the prizes were given on Founders' Day. The remaining prizes, awarded on Commencement Day, were as follows: Chinese Scholarship Prize, Hoh Hung Kam; Elementary Chinese Scholarship Prize, Chiu Chi

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Yau-matli Robbery Case.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed before Mr. Justice Gumperts at the Supreme Court this morning, when Ng Yuen-kap, Tang Sun, and Chan Shau kwai, were indicted on a charge of robbery by one or more at 142, Reclamation Street, Yau-matli, and with receiving stolen property.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and the first prisoner was defended by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who was instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo, of Messrs. Lo and Lo.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty. The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. T. M. Gregory, V. Franco, J. H. Seth, Q. S. John, R. Hunter, A. Irwin and F. J. Arnsperg.

In opening the case, Mr. Wakeman said that on May 11 the prisoners and other men went to the house in Reclamation Street and after binding and gagging the occupants of the floor, who were mostly women, proceeded to ransack the place. A good deal of money, clothing and jewellery was taken away by the prisoners. After the men had made a thorough search of the floor and packed up all they could carry, they made good their escape. Later a small boy who was living on the floor undid the bindings of the women and the principal tenant informed the police of what had taken place. In consequence the third defendant, who was conveying a cubicle on the floor, was arrested and made a certain statement which led the police to search for the other two men who were discovered sometime later with certain articles of the stolen property in their possession.

The hearing was adjourned.

A German Lament.

"Britain's war-will is apparently still unbroken," laments Germany, organ of the Esberger wing the Roman Catholic Centre Party. It adds: There is no object in concealing that the hopes of an early peace which filled us for a time have sunk to zero. Nowhere at present is there a ray of light which justifies us in supposing that our own desire for peace, great as it is, can prevail against the obstinacy of our enemies.

Kap; Physical Development Prize, Wai Chaak Sheng; Military Prize, Leung Hing Ching; Mrs. Ma Ying Yin Student Campaign Prize, First Year Girls' Department.

Girls' School.—Physical Development, Miss Loh Woh Ping; Department Prize, Miss Cheuk Sin Yuen.

Prizes were also given on Founders' Day to students in the Elementary School and to Boy Scouts.

When Dr. Wu Ting Fang rose to speak he was greeted with great applause, and after making a few preliminary remarks praising the two student orators he dealt in a practical way with the political situation in China to-day. He expressed the opinion that the Government should not be left in the hands of military officers, but that men of modern education, practical experience and high ideals should be in control. He emphasized the importance of China to-day training up such young men for leadership in order that China too might take her place among the democracies of the world. He insisted also that the training of young women should receive as much attention as the training of young men, and said that he was glad to see the girls in the school taking part in the programmes and capturing prizes.

His speech was much appreciated by the audience.

The climax was reached when each Senior had placed on his shoulders the bachelor's hood with its grey and red lining and had handed to him his diploma, conferring on him the degree of B. A. The many friends of the graduates and students were much impressed with the ceremony.

Then after the Alma Mater song, the academic procession again passed through the audience of over a thousand people while the band played the national song of the Allies.

SOLDIERS' CLUBS.

Democratizing the Army.

H. B. Marriott Watson writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

There is an important institution in connection with the Army which owes its connection to the war, and which is important not only in respect of its present work, but also in regard to its probable developments. I refer to the Soldiers' Clubs Association which was started in 1916. The interested and energetic founders had the idea of giving the soldier in camp a home from home. The object is quoted succinctly as "to provide rest and recreation for soldiers in camp." This the association successfully does, although the scope of the work is not so wide as it is desired it should be if funds were available. Let there be no misunderstanding at the outset. It is not a charitable institution, but a self-supporting one which pays interest on the capital involved.

In some ways the work of the association bears a resemblance to that of the Y.M.C.A. establishments. But there are vital differences, as will be seen. The clubs are established in permanent camps, and have a concert-room with stage and piano, a refreshment bar, and a billiard-room. Cards, chess and writing tables are also provided. These club-rooms are provided by the association, and cost from £1,900 to £2,000. They are then handed over to the soldiers as a permanent lease.

The club is handed over on two conditions: first that the soldiers as members will manage it through a committee of their own, on which no one is to serve above non-commissioned rank. The president, however, is invariably a commissioned officer, but he has no part in the conduct of the club. The second condition is that each man pays a membership subscription, and that such subscriptions, together with profits from the sale of refreshments, go to paying club expenses. The idea aimed at and secured in all the five clubs already started is self-support.

There are also sub-committees appointed for various purposes, including a catering sub-committee which supervises the refreshment rooms, and has at the head a steward appointed by the central committee of the association. Other sub-committees are—for games and sports, which is responsible for what drives, tournaments whether of billiards or chess, cricket and football matches and the like; a literary sub-committee, which provides magazines and periodicals; and a musical sub-committee, which, perhaps, is the most important. In this connection it is impossible to rely upon camp talent alone. It has been found necessary, in order to maintain a regular system of concerts, to appoint a musical organizer, who arranges for the services of professionals at a nominal fee. Local talent is encouraged and instructed by a professional hand, so that in time outside contributors may be dispensed with.

The salient point about these clubs is the finance. They are as has been said, intended to be self-supporting. The subscription has been fixed at 6d. a month, which is a sum small enough to fall within the scope of all soldiers. These receipts, together with the catering profits and fees for billiards and special entertainments, enable the clubs, not only to pay their way, but to pay interest at the rate of 4 or 5 per cent. to the central association on the capital sunk in the building and equipment. The hon. treasurer of each club is a local resident of standing, elected jointly by the central committee and the club committee. The president is usually the officer commanding the camp.

The patron of the association is the Duke of Connaught, the president is the Duke of Portland, who has recently issued an appeal for funds for the purpose of extending the scheme to London and Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bethune, K.C.B., is the chairman of the executive committee, which includes such distinguished names as those of the Dukes of Somerset, Marlborough, and Rutland, the

LAWN TENNIS.

Junior League Matches.

Other events interfered with Saturday's Tennis League fixtures, but a number of games in the Junior Division were decided.

C. R. C. v. Chinese Y. M. C. A.

Played at Caneway Bay, the C. R. C. winning by 61 games to 38. Scores:—

Lo and J. Wong lost to Lim and Lo 5-6, beat Mohler and Moosden 6-5.
Chen and T. T. Ng beat Lim and Lo 6-5, beat Mohler and Chen 7-4, beat Macpherson and Moosden 8-3.

C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son beat Lim and Lo 9-2, lost to Mohler and Chen 3-8, beat Macpherson and Moosden, 7-4.
Civil Service v. M.B.K.
This match ended in a decided victory for the Japanese players 81 games to 18. Scores:—

Imajo and Imura beat Goodall and Allgood 11-0, beat Clark and Wood 8-3, beat Lyle and Hackett 11-0.

Suganuma and Yamasaki beat Goodall and Allgood 8-3, beat Clark and Wood 10-1, beat Lyle and Hackett 9-2.

Daigo and Mishima beat Goodall and Allgood 6-5, beat Clark and Wood 7-4, beat Lyle and Hackett 11-0.

C. R. C. v. Naval Dockyard.
Played at Caneway Bay yesterday, the home team winning by 67 games to 32. Scores:—

Chen and Ng beat Pile and Crocker 7-4, beat Truman and Wright 11-0, beat Black and Parry 8-3.

H. M. Lau and J. Wong lost to Pile and Crocker 5-8, beat Truman and Wright 10-1, beat Black and Parry 7-4.

C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son lost to Pile and Crocker 4-7, beat Truman and Wright 8-3, beat Black and Parry 7-4.

Naval Dockyard v. Chinese Y.M.C.A.
Playing at home on Friday, the Dockyard won by 50 games to 43. Scores:—

Pile and Crocker beat Moosden and Gittins 10-1, beat Mohler and Chok San 6-5, lost to Liu and Ching 5-8.

Black and Parry beat Moosden and Gittins 3-3, lost to Mohler and Chok San 6-5, lost to Liu and Ching 5-8.

Wright and Winfield lost to Moosden and Gittins 3-8, beat Mohler and Chok San 6-5, lost to Liu and Ching 5-8.

Marquis of Bath, the Earls of Chichester and Lichfield, and Col. Sir Edward Ward, Bart.

The first club was established at Crowborough, the second at Shoreham-on-Sea; and there are three others. The association is anxious to extend its operations, and it is hoped that the public will recognise the admirable work done by responding handsomely. The hon. treasurer is R. H. Cox, Esq., J.P., and the offices are at 25, Victoria-street.

The significance of this institution lies in its movement towards democratization. The full control of each club is in the hands of a committee elected by the soldiers' vote. It is quite possible for a simple private to be chairman of the club, for within its doors there are no military distinctions, no military rank. Apropos I will tell the story of a well-known Brigadier in the Regular Army who visited one of the clubs. On his entrance the soldiers present rose to salute, but he waved down their hands. "Outside," he said, "I am your officer and entitled to a salute, where military discipline prevails. Here one man is as good as another. We are all companions. But I'll tell you what you can do. You can let me have some tea, for I'm hungry."

That is the new spirit which is being breathed into the Army by these clubs. They constitute the recognition of a soldier's manhood. He is not a mere ranker in his club; he is a person, and a person who can mix with his fellows on equal terms without terrors of the sergeant-major or anyone else. May the association flourish and prosper!

BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

An American Writer's Views.

Dr. Albert Shaw, in the *American Review of Reviews*, which is the most influential monthly publication in America, and of which he is editor, has a few frank words to say about the British democracy. Dr. Shaw's observations are all the more significant, as he is himself considered to be a Moderate Republican. He says:—

The most salutary thing, perhaps, that could take place would be a General Election in England with a crushing defeat for the Tories and the Tory statesmen who are in fact much more sympathetic with the Prussian Junkers than they are with President Wilson or with the leaders of the British Labour Party.

A Labour victory, the reconstruction of the House of Lords, and a Ministry formed by a man like Mr. Henderson would convince the German Liberals and Democrats in Germany that England cared as much about future fair play in the world as do President Wilson and the American people. This would end the war, because the German Liberals and Social Democrats would assist themselves and no longer be bullied by Hindenburg.

American Labour and British Labour, through their chosen leaders, have taken positions that do not in the least compromise or waver as to the further support of the war so long as it is a war for justice and freedom. Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the American doctrine imposed upon him by the British Labour leaders, but others in high places have not. This would matter little but for the effect upon Liberal minds in Germany and Austria. . . . An election in England resulting in a real democratic victory would revolutionise the Reichstag, upset the autocrats, and perhaps restore the world.

JUST THE THING FOR LITTLE ONES.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; relieve colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mr. Herbert Johnson, Maymont, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past four years and find them just the thing for babies and young children." They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a visit from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Eschen Road, Shanghai.



If it makes you short of breath to go upstairs you need no other proof that your blood is thin and watery. Next to pallor this is the commonest symptom of anemia. Every woman who fails to pass the staircase test should build up her blood at once with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and in this way strengthen every part of the body. This improvement goes on until perfect health results. Every pale, anemic woman is urged to send for the free booklet "Plain Talks to Women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or they will be sent postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 96 Eschen Road, Shanghai.

